FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN WEEKLY REVIEWS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS, ARMS RACE

LD132342Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1105 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["The Imperative of Disarmament"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Jan, AGERPRES--The Romanian weekly LUMEA carries in its latest issue an article devoted to Romania's proposals and persevering actions for disarmament.

Romania's solid and sincere espousal of disarmament is thoroughly supported by the Romanian people's history older than 2,000 years, a people who was forced to fight countless hard battles in defence of its national being, to safeguard its freedom and independence, its vital interest in seeing a peaceful climate in the world, favoring the vast work of building the new society it has opted for, on the basis of the noble principles and goals of our party and state foreign policy. This policy has always advocated peace and security, cooperation and concord between peoples. There are solid reasons why the Romanian people cherishes peace so much, why it strives to live in peace and safety in order to manage to carry through, being the full master of its fate, its bold projects of socio-economic development in a world free of weapons and wars. Taking onto itself the historic mission of guiding the Romanian people on the path of socialist civilization, the Romanian Communist Party has listed the goal of disarmament in its program, an objective which is a salient of this country's foreign policy.

Crystallized through the years, the weekly shows, the Romanian idea about disarmament starts from the postulate that the fulfillment of all peoples' legitimate aspirations after a free and dignified life, after well-being and social progress necessarily requires durable peace, ruling out of war and generally, of force from interstate relations, arms race cessation and achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all. In Romania's view, real security must be built on new, fundamentally better bases, flatly opposed to the so-called traditional terms of world's division into military blocs, the balance of power or nuclear deterrence, which--reality has proven it--are feeding the arms race, preserve an armed peace with the permanent danger and risk of military confrontations and devastating wars. For all these reasons, the Romanian foreign policy attaches primordial significance to disarmament, as a key element in the building of a new and effective system of peace and security, liable to provide to each people security safeguards against any peril of threat and use of force, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, the review shows, considers that there is a tight interdependence between disarmament, development, detente, peace and security, the former being also an essential element in the process of engineering a new political and economic order in the world.

Romania has steadfastly worked for the best modalities to be found for a major address to the disarmament [word indistinct] being desirable that practical results are yielded. [Words indistinct] this regard is its idea that a global disarmament strategy and concrete program have to be established which should make disarmament an ongoing and unitary process pursuing clear, well-established objectives, both at present and in a long run.

As is known, the Romanian disarmament program stipulates the negotiation and step-by-step drafting of practical disarmament measures which should halt the arms race and make disarmament effective. [paragraph continues]

Romania has also proposed the conclusion of an international agreement binding all states to exclusively solve and dispute any litigious issue by peaceful means, by political ways, by negotiating among the parties concerned, and to this purpose, to set up a body of good offices and conciliation subordinated to the U.N. General Assembly. Romania has insistently emphasized that the permanent escalation of the arms race in quantitative and qualitative terms, the improvement of military technologies have now reached an unprecedented degree of intensity which seriously jeopardizes mankind's peace and security as well as the efforts for development, progress and welfare of all states, large or small, rich or poor, with no exception.

In the conditions when the arms race has become a heavy burden on the shoulders of all peoples, in a world in which more than two thirds of its inhabitants live in developing countries, having to face the serious problems of underdevelopment and economic gulfs, the value and topicality of Romania's realistic proposals that practical measures be taken without delay for freezing and reducing military expenditures and for curbing the arms race are even more conspicuous. The proposals submitted within the Romanian program for disarmament as regards the reduction of military expenditures might contribute to the freeing of considerable funds necessary to cover mankind's pressing peaceful needs. Romania made the proposal that part of the sums thus released be allotted by each state to the development of its own economy, to social actions and to raising the living standard of its people. The other part would be deposited at a U.N. fund, to support the developing countries, those whose yearly per capita income is lower than 500-600 dollars, in order to speed up their economic and social growth. In this way, the process of disarmament would stimulate the economic progress of all states, including the economically advanced ones. Romania stands firmly that priority importance be given within all disarmament efforts and negotiations to the measures for nuclear disarmament.

She made proposals, within the disarmament program advanced at the U.N. for: conclusion of an agreement binding the nuclear states not to use nuclear arms against non-nuclear states, giving up on the part of the nuclear states to place new nuclear weapons on the territory of other states, halting the production of fissionables for military purposes, step-by-step reduction of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and vectors until their complete liquidation, the solemn commitment of all states to begin negotiations of a complete nuclear ban treaty.

Within the efforts for reducing the nuclear danger, Romania has been positively appreciative of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva for the offensive strategic arms limitation (SALT II) as a step meant to open up new ways for progress in consolidating detente, in improving international climate, in stimulating the efforts for halting the arms race, for passing to disarmament measures, nuclear first. Romania stands firmly for measures relative to military disengagement and disarmament in Europe to be adopted, which include speeding up the pace of concluding an accord at the Vienna negotiations on armed forces and armament reduction in central Europe and adjacent measures.

As the Belgrade meeting concluded with quite unsatisfactory results, since the issues of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe were not granted their due importance, intensive efforts must be made in order to thoroughly prepare and satisfactorily manage the Madrid meeting.

The weekly advocates in this respect the need for stopping the allotment of any further sums for increasing the military might of all states, especially of the heavily armed ones, the great importance of taking pledges not to dispatch troops and armaments to other states' territories and to pass on to gradual reduction and, subsequently, to the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from these territories, to dismantle military bases in the territory of other states, nuclear ones in the first place, as well as that all states take the commitment not to allow foreign military bases in their own territory, to reduce and stop military manoeuvres and to give up any shows of force at the national borders of other countries. As part of the Romanian proposals, mention must be made of that referring to the conclusion of an all-European treaty, involving all states participating in the all-European conference, that should sanction renunciation of threat and use of force and limitation of military bloc activities, in order to smooth the path to the concomitant dissolution of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. Until this is achieved, a demilitarized zone should be created between the two blocs, allowing for no kind of weaponry and troops, for no military manoeuvres at all in the respective zone.

A new organizational framework has been created now, after the conclusion with some satisfactory results of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly for disarmament, a more democratic framework where the important and urgent issues of disarmament may be debated and settled. Presently it is necessary to start action instead of talking, to do everything in order to start negotiation and adopt measures aimed at stopping the arms race, at disarmament, nuclear mainly.

Starting from the lucid, realistic analysis of life today, of the world balance of forces, and from the tremendous overkilling capacities accumulated in the military arsenals, considering the huge burden they cast on all peoples and all the other adverse effects of the arms race, nationally and internationally, Romania deems that nothing justifies today any increase of arms expenses and military buildup since, not only that there is no imminence of war, but war can and must be prevented by resolute efforts of all nations.

The article in LUMEA concludes, stressing: The resolve of the RCP and Romanian state, of the whole Romanian people, to keep on making efforts for seeking peace, progress and prosperity accomplished, has gained fresh substance at the end of 1978, in the appeal of the Grand National Assembly launched to all parliaments, governments, to all the world peoples. This solemn and vibrating document urges all the world peoples to spare no effort for promoting and consolidating the course of detente, security and peace, for stopping the arms race and reaching disarmament.

ATA CARRIES ZERI I POPULLIT REVIEW OF NEW BOOK BY HOXHA

LD151130Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

["Outstanding Contribution to the Exposure of the Strategy of Imperialism and Modern Revisionism--on the Book of Comrade Enver Hoxha 'Imperialism and the Revolution'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Jan, ATA--Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Imperialism and the Revolution" is a clear reflection of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line, which the Party of Labour of Albania has always pursued with the greatest consistency, both in regard to the problems of the revolutionary strategy and tactics in our country and in regard to the problems of the development of the world revolutionary and liberation movement, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article devoted to this work of Comrade Enver Hoxha which came off the press recently.

The newspaper emphasizes that this book constitutes an outstanding contribution to the exposure of the global strategy of imperialism and social imperialism in the present time, in the service of which are put also the modern revisionists with their preachings and undermining and disruptive activity.

The Party of Labour of Albania, the newspaper continues, has long since rejected the revisionist deceptive preachings, especially those of the Chinese revisionists, who, in order to justify their counter-revolutionary alliance with U.S. imperialism, are spreading the dangerous illusion that it has allegedly lost its expansionist, aggressive and enslaving nature, that it is in decline and on defence, consequently it not only does not present any longer a serious danger to the peoples, but it allegedly is their ally in the struggle against Soviet social imperialism, which the Chinese revisionists see as the only danger. However, the facts prove that U.S. imperialism remains the greatest and the sworn enemy of socialism, the revolution and the freedom-loving peoples, the greatest international exploiter, the main bulwark of world imperialism and reaction, the gendarme and the savage oppressor of every revolutionary and liberation movement, that it continues to be on the offensive.

The stand towards U.S. imperialism, the uncompromising struggle against its enslaving, hegemonic and aggressive policy and strategy, has been and remains a vital necessity for all the peoples and a touchstone which divides the genuine revolutionaries from the revisionist renegades.

Further on ZERI I POPULLIT writes:

Alongside the relentless and consistent struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Party of Labour of Albania has waged and wages a principled irreconcilable struggle against the other great and dangerous enemy of the revolution, socialism and the peoples of the entire world, Soviet social imperialism. The slightest illusion or vacillation in the stand towards the present-day Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, carries in itself catastrophic consequences for those political forces and movements which continue to believe in the demagogy and fraud of Moscow.

This unwavering stand of the Party of Labour of Albania has found its full reflection also in Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Imperialism and the Revolution", which makes a profound analysis of the general strategy of Soviet social imperialism.

In complete opposition to the anti-Marxist policy of the Chinese revisionists for compromise and alliance with U.S. imperialism against Soviet social imperialism, the genuine revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists, draw the conclusion, as Comrade Enver Hoxha does in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution", from the analysis of the counter-revolutionary, enslaving and hegemonic strategy of the superpowers, that the struggle against all the superpowers, against every imperialism, is indispensable, that it is impossible to rely on one superpower to combat the other.

In "Imperialism and the Revolution" Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes special importance to the analysis and exposures with convincing facts and arguments of the counter-revolutionary, expansionist, warmongering strategy of the Chinese social-imperialist revisionists, their hegemonic and racist aims for the transformation of China into a superpower and for domination in the world and to the exposure of their anti-Marxist speculations about the struggle against Soviet social imperialism only. Chinese revisionism, Comrade Enver Hoxha says, "became a close ally of U.S. imperialism and the big international bourgeoisie to strangle and sabotage the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the peoples."

The racist dreams of the Chinese revisionists for world hegemony and domination are old, and actually they have found their embodiment in their ambitious plan for the transformation of China into a capitalist and imperialist superpower by the end of the present century. In the present conditions, the essence of their social-imperialist strategy to attain these aims is represented by their alliance, in the first place and above all, with the U.S.A. as well as with Japan and the West European powers, to profit from their credits and economic, technological and military aid and to counterpoise Soviet social imperialism, the domination over the countries of the so-called "Third World" and the "non-aligned world", their transformation into spheres of influence of Chinese social imperialism, the sabotage and undermining of every revolutionary and liberation struggle and the preservation of the status quo of the bourgeois and imperialist rule for the sake of the alliances of China with imperialism, the reactionary bourgeoisie and regimes, and to open the road to Chinese expansionism, the incitement of war and armed conflicts between the U.S.A. and the other Western powers, on the one hand, and Soviet social imperialism, on the other, with the aim of destroying the rivals of today and tomorrow so that revisionist China remains the only powerful ruler.

Further on the article continues: The general analysis Comrade Enver Hoxha makes in "Imperialism and the Revolution" to the U.S., Soviet and Chinese imperialist and social-imperialist strategies, clearly show that:

First, it is indispensable to combat and reject every illusion on the character of the relations, alliances and collaboration between these great powers allegedly to the benefit of the peoples and peace as well as on the contradictions between them as allegedly contradictions between socialist and imperialist countries, between the supporters of the peoples and their enslavers, etc. Here we have to do with the clashing of the interests of the imperialists in the struggle they are waging for the redivision of the world. As experience and facts prove, both when the superpowers agree and enter into alliances and when they are in rivalry and confrontation, the expenses are paid by the peoples. Every illusion about each of them is fraught with dangerous consequences for those who fall into the trap of the demagogy of the superpowers and lose their vigilance towards the activity of each one of them.

Secondly, the strategy of the great imperialist and social-imperialist powers, the alliances and rivalry between them, the policies they pursue and the aims they want to reach are fraught with great dangers of anti-imperialist wars. "Therefore, the peoples who will be quenched in blood in this struggle," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, "should try by all means not be taken aback, to sabotage the predatory interimperialist war, so that it should not assume world proportions, and if they fail to attain this, they must transform it into a liberation struggle and win".

Modern revisionism, ZERI I POPULLIT writes further, is playing a dangerous counterrevolutionary role in service of the global strategy of imperialism and social imperialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes special attention to the exposure of the strategy of modern revisionists in the book "Imperialism and the Revolution."

It is a fact that in its attempts to liquidate socialism, to undermine the socialist camp and to divide and smash the international communist movement, the bourgeoisie and imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, in the years following the Second World War, relied very much on revisionism to attain these targets. The Yugoslav, Soviet revisionist betrayal and, of late, the Chinese one constitute the greatest and most dangerous counterrevolutionary turn the history of the international worker and revolutionary movement has ever known.

Apart from Khrushchevite revisionism and the Chinese one, the book "Imperialism and the Revolution" makes a sharp criticism to Yugoslav revisionism as a weapon of the imperialist bourgeoisie and as fire brigade of the revolution and of the liberation struggle of the peoples, and the revisionist current of the co-called "Eurocommunists", who together with the social democracy and the reformist trade unions, have become the most zealous defenders of the Western monopoly bourgeoisie from the threat of the revolution. Comrade Enver Hoxha exposes the anti-Marxist and antisocialist Yugoslav preachings and practices of "self-administration". The "theory and practice of Yugoslav 'self-administration'", writes he, "are an open negation of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and of the universal laws of the construction of socialism. The economic and political 'self-administering' system is an anarcho-syndicalist form of the bourgeois dictatorship, ruling in Yugoslavia, which depends on international capital". It is not at all fortuitous that world capitalism has unreservedly supported politically and has financed billions of dollars to this allegedly socialist system, which, for various conditions and countries, serves as a reserve system to prolong the life of capitalism. Likewise, the Yugoslav policy of "non-alignment", which serves imperialism and social imperialism to divert the freedom-loving peoples from the road of national liberation and the revolution, to preserve intact the status quo and the imperialist domination, or to open the doors to the neocolonialist penetration of the superpowers in the "non-aligned countries", is subjected to a sharp criticism.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT writes: The Marxist-Leninists oppose the regressive and counter-revolutionary strategy of imperialism, social imperialism and revisionism which aims to stop and turn back the wheel of history, the triumphant Marxist-Leninist strategy of the revolution, which sooner or later, will lead to the complete destruction of the detested capitalist and imperialist order of exploitation and oppression. As Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in "Imperialism and the Revolution", "time works for the revolution, for socialism and not for the bourgeoisie and imperialism, not for modern revisionism and world reaction".

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON SOVIET WAR PREPARATIONS

AU152025Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the race with the United States, Soviet social imperialism is moving at an equal pace in its constant preparations for war, the final objective being the outbreak of a new world war. Some 13 percent of the gross production value of this social imperialist state is allocated to armaments and an increase in troops.

In Europe and around its borders the Soviet Union has concentrated 22,000 tanks and 3,800 aircraft. This imperialist superpower is giving particular attention to the building of new bombers, aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines. Last year the Moscow leaders authorized, apart from other things, the construction of a new nuclear bomber which will be commissioned in the early 1980's. The building and deployment of warships is also going on at a rapid pace.

The Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact vassal countries will further increase military spending next year [as heard]. This was stressed especially at the last meeting of this pact.

The feverish war preparations by the imperialist powers once again show that the arms race and the disarmament demagogy continue and that they always remain the basis for the realization of the expansionist and predatory plans of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and finally also of Chinese social imperialism, which is concluding one agreement after another with the various imperialist powers to buy modern armaments.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH FINLAND SIGNED

AU152035Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A program on cultural exchange for 1979-80 has been signed in Helsinki between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Finland. Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Finland, signed the program for the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. (Martev Govien), political state secretary, signed for the Government of the Republic of Finland.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Finnish side were (Jaakko Noyer), secretary general of the Ministry of Education and Culture; (Korvo Jingu), state ambassador; Ambassador (Rosi Mular), director of the General [word indistinct] Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; (Kullervo Skala), general director for culture and (?foreign) cultural relations; (Johani Suuri), deputy political director in the Foreign Ministry, and (Riita Kartio), secretary for foreign cultural relations.

Also present was Veip Borici, second secretary of the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Finland.

BRIEFS

NASE RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 13 Jan, ATA--The Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesti Nase received today the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the PSR of Albania Gabriel Lecomte, concerning the forthcoming presentation of the credentials to the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1809 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD]

TASS REPORTS BREZHNEV'S ACTIVITIES IN SOFIA DISTRICT

LD151640Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, staying in Bulgaria for a vacation, inspected today new construction projects of Sofia and then made a trip over the territory of the Sofia District and saw construction projects in rural areas. On the same day, there was a friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov. At Todor Zhivkov's invitation, they visited the game preserve "Studena". Together with Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov was member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko.

RADIO COMMENTATOR HAILS BREZHNEV'S VISIT

AU151138Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1045 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Weekly commentary, by Marko [name indistinct]]

[Text] Any people or country would call themselves happy if they were able to boast of a few such days of joy in a whole year as our people and country have been experiencing since last Saturday. [Words indistinct] We said "welcome" to a great friend of Bulgaria, to a great son of the most outstanding people in our world, we said a Bulgarian "welcome" to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The highranking guest has chosen our winter, has selected the beautiful winter landscape of Bulgaria, which is now more beautiful than ever, for his winter vacation. He chose it perhaps for the reason that one can enjoy the best and most useful rest only among true friends, among true comrades in ideas, among comrades-in-arms, who are aware of the value of (?memories), who know the value of comradeship, and who under all circumstances of life remain loyal and selflessly devoted to friendship and to the great ideals of the international communist and workers movement.

We are most sincerely proud of the fact that the great strategist of peace is among us, the man who throughout his conscious life has demonstrated that he values above all other things the cause of socialism and its consolidation, the struggle and suffering of the Soviet people in the past and the great tasks of today for the triumph of the communist truth, the man who has demonstrated that when the question is about the great problems of the world, when the question is about war and peace, about friendship and cooperation, about the just cause and progress, then the energy and strength of human nature are boundless--this man is now among us.

In once more repeating most sincerely our Bulgarian "welcome" we wish the great envoy of the fraternal country truly useful and invigorating recreation (?in the People's Republic of Bulgaria).

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION

AU151148Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Moscow today. He will attend the 88th session of the CEMA executive committee. At Sofia Airport Andrey Lukanov was seen off by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and by (Nikolay Siseov), counselor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

BCP CC ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU151511Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Text] As part of the implementation of the plan on cooperation between the BCP and CPSU a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stanish Bonev, BCP Central Committee Planning and Economic Department head, departed today for the USSR.

TALKS WITH LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY OPEN IN SOFIA

AU151150Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between delegations of the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party opened in Sofia today. The talks are being attended by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, Yordan (Zurov), deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, on the Bulgarian side.

On the Lebanese side the following delegates are participating in the talks: Niqula ash ash-Shawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, Nadim Abd al-Samad, Politburo member and secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, Georges Batal Politburo member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, and Khalil (Naud), member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. During the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, the two delegations briefed each other on the activities of the BCP and of the Lebanese Communist Party. Some topical questions of the international communist and workers movement were also discussed.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU161054Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jan, BTA--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Mr Jaime Ballesteros, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party, arrived here last night at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT FATHERLAND FRONT NATIONAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU160910Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the Fatherland Front National Council opened today at the National Assembly main hall. The participants and many guests from Sofia and the country greeted with exceptional cordiality and stormy and prolonged applause Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. According to established tradition, this year's first plenum of the leadership of the largest public organization in Bulgaria is listening to a speech by the first party and state leader, who is speaking on some issues of the domestic and international situation.

The first party and state leader stressed the characteristics of the Bulgarian socioeconomic plan for the last 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He dwelled on the main indexes that guarantee its implementation. Comrade Zhivkov informed the Fatherland Front National Council about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the BCP Central Committee July plenum and BCP national conference.

The plenum will discuss the Fatherland Front's work related to the upcoming great event of our sociopolitical life--the elections for local and municipal authorities and people's self-government.

PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS PLEDGE TO FULFILL PLANS

AU151525 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 11, 12 and 13 January 1979 carries texts of reports and pledges by the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Permanent Board, by the Trade Unions Central Council and by a group of seven brigades and crews in the housing construction sector, to the BCP Central Committee and Todor Zhivkov personally as a response to the appeal of the BCP Central Committee for overfulfilling the 1979 and 1980 plans.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 11 January 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2 the 1,400-word text of the pledge and report of the BZNS Permanent Board, which was turned over to Todor Zhivkov by Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary and deputy chairman of the State Council, at a meeting held on 10 January 1979 at the Party House in Sofia. The pledge of the BZNS appeals to all members of the agrarian union to overfulfill the plans and notes as follows: "it is with a feeling of love and deep gratitude that the united agrarians link our country's historical achievements to the tremendous political and organizational work of the BCP Central Committee and to the personal activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov--the outstanding party and state leader." The pledge further describes future activities of Bulgarian agrarians necessary for the overfulfillment of the plans.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 12 January 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2 the 1,300-word "Letter and Answer" of the Trade Unions Central Council presented to Todor Zhivkov at a meeting with the trade unions leadership at the Party House in Sofia on 11 January 1979. The letter was presented to Todor Zhivkov by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council. The letter is also addressed to the BCP Central Committee and to Todor Zhivkov personally and describes measures of the trade unions for improving working discipline and production efficiency. Among other things the letter states: "In 1979 the Bulgarian Trade Unions will organize two 'subotniks' for all working people--a Leninist and Dimitrov subotnik--during which the workers collectives from the material production sector will work with raw materials, other materials, energy and fuel that have been saved."

Sofia SABOTNICHESKO DELO on 13 January 1979 carries the 1,000-word text of a report and pledge by a group of seven brigades and crews in the prefabricated housing construction sector, which was presented to Todor Zhivkov at a meeting held at the Sofia Party House on 12 January 1979, by Georgi Filipov, leader of the technological crew of the Vratsa building and assembly combine. The report and pledge contains instructions for building workers in connection with fulfilling the plans. The pledge and report closes with the following statement: "We appeal to all building brigades and crews in the country to join a noble competition for the commissioning ahead of schedule of high-quality projects; for saving materials, human labor and energy, as well as technical equipment, on the basis of a consistent application of the cost accounting principle by all participants in building projects on each building site and in every working place."

All three documents are addressed to Todor Zhivkov personally and point out his role as an outstanding party leader. All three documents express the enthusiasm of the respective public organizations and workers collectives for fulfilling the plans and for responding to the appeal of the BCP Central Committee, as well as for following party instructions as a whole.

STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING, INCOMING SOVIET COMMANDERS

LD151508Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia, on his impending departure from Czechoslovakia. At the same time he received Col Gen Dmitriy (Yerzhov), the new commander of the Central Group Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal thanked Colonel General Sukhorukov for his meritorious work in improving the fighting strength of the Czechoslovak People's Army and paid tribute to his contribution toward the development of comprehensive relations and friendship between the armies of both countries and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. To Col Gen Dmitriy (Yerzhov), the new commander of the Central Group of Forces, he wished many successes in his future activity.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD151238Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague for Moscow today to attend the 88th session of the CEMA Executive Council. It is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier and permanent Czechoslovak representative to CEMA.

STUDENT UNION CONGRATULATES CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD151914Y Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 15, CETEKA--The Prague-based Secretariat of the International Union of students sent today a message of congratulations to the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council Heng Samrin on the occasion of the victory of the Cambodian people over the antipopular and pro-Beijing [Peking] clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The Secretariat considers this victory a significant contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle of nations.

UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIA WOULD BE 'INTERFERENCE'

AU151600Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "New Chapter in Cambodian History"]

[Text] The beginning of this year has been marked by an international political event of first rate importance. The popular uprising in Cambodia overthrew a regime that had assumed the mask of progress without any justification whatsoever and was at the same time responsible for a criminal reign of terror. Its disappearance from the scene represents a historic success for the revolutionary forces led by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], for all Cambodian people and all those who have peace and the well-being of the nations of Southeast Asia at heart. Cambodia has become a people's republic. From the bottom of their hearts the Czechoslovak people greet the deserved triumph of the Cambodian national and revolutionary movement, which freed the country and the people from the deadly embrace of the despotic clique. We see in this victory the fulfillment of a just cause, a kind of national revival and the threshold of a new stage oriented toward socialism. [paragraph continues]

We are firmly convinced that an end has come to the difficult journey filled with hardship that Cambodia has had to endure since the end of World War II, but especially in this decade, when colonialism, imperialist aggression and criminal malice inflicted immense suffering upon its people. We rejoice over this victory, which strengthens the world front of progress and peace, and we express to the Cambodian people our complete solidarity and admiration for their valiant struggle. An expression of this is the fact that, along with others, the CSSR has also recognized the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council as the country's sole legal government.

A new stage in Cambodia's history has begun. The available evidence shows that life is returning to normal. The country stands on the threshold of new days of renewal and construction. But in Cambodia the renewal does not apply to the disrupted economic organism alone, but also to the fundamental elements of civilization such as schools, the postal service, money and so forth, which exist in even the most neglected and poorest countries, and which must be restored there. The deposed regime, which was incomprehensibly and brutally assiduous in permitting itself to be a guinea pig of Maoism beyond China's borders, dragged the country and its people not only between the millstones of mass suffering, but also deliberately into primitivism and backwardness.

The KNUFNS can now fulfill the program it adopted at its constituent congress held on liberated territory last December. The program states that the KNUFNS main task is to unite the whole people, overthrow the barbarian, bloody pro-China regime, establish a people's democratic order and create from Cambodia a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonalined country moving toward socialism, actively contributing in this way to the common struggle for peace and stability in the South Asian area.

In building the new Cambodia, the patriotic revolutionary forces will, without doubt, enjoy widespread international support and solidarity. They fully deserve it also from the important viewpoint that they are entering the Asian and world scene with the distinct and unambiguous determination to contribute to the greatest possible degree to the constructive development of peaceful cooperation and friendship with Cambodia's neighbors and to the strengthening of fraternal solidarity with the rest of the Indochinese nations, whose firm friendship was sealed with blood in common struggle against barbarian American aggression.

Attempts are afoot to foist the so-called Cambodian question on the Security Council for debate. These attempts go hand-in-hand with unbridled slander of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, accused of alleged aggression against Cambodia. In this strident chorus of voices the mouthpieces of Maoist propaganda are especially shrill. In a way an old story is repeating itself here, when authentic liberation movements that have sprung from the fertile soil of disputes in a given country were vilified and slandered, and depicted as instruments of foreign policies. There have been many such examples from the side of bourgeois propaganda during the period of the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. The true face of Maoism is fully revealed by the fact that it has adopted a hostile attitude to Cambodia's liberation, while shamelessly employing the arguments of colonial propaganda.

Throughout the world everybody knows of the atrocities committed by the pro-Maoist regime in Cambodia. Its bloody violence indeed evoked general hatred of it. The rapid advance of the liberation units was clear evidence that this regime had no popular support.

Our opinion is that any deliberations in the Security Council would constitute interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. The old regime has ceased to exist and the government that represented it no longer exists. Anyone who is willing to fight for the bankrupt clique is a private person only, and represents no one but himself.

Objectively, such deliberations would be directed against the interests of the Cambodian people, as well as against the interest of peace and security in Southeast Asia. It is typical that the liberation of Cambodia evoked hostile indignation precisely in Beijing [Peking]. For almost 4 years already the Maoists have been using Cambodia as a sword to inflict injury on the flanks of Socialist Vietnam in bloody military incursions intended to weaken this fraternal country. Maoists made Cambodia into a hotbed of destructive unrest that fomented war and chauvinism. The new Cambodian leadership supports the policy of peace, friendship and nonparticipation in blocs [neucast v blocich], and this is a great and invaluable contribution to the efforts for stability in Asia and its prosperity. Even if the wreckers [kazimirove] from Beijing do not like it, progressive Asia and the rest of the world, in contrast to them, have reason to rejoice and be satisfied from this critically important viewpoint as well.

Czechoslovakia has always stood on the side of the Cambodian people, and therefore sincerely rejoices over this outstanding victory. Both the past and the prospects for our mutual relations are expressed in the congratulatory telegram sent by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and by the CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council and chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee, which states in part: "We believe that the traditionally friendly ties between our countries will deepen for the benefit of the people of our countries and in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world."

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES

LD142249Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 14, CETEKA--Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola today arrived on a visit to Czechoslovakia and was met at Ruzyne Airport by his host, Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

Rinaldo Ossola and Czechoslovak foreign trade representatives will discuss trade exchanges between the two countries, and problems of broader economic cooperation, especially in industry.

Engineering Talks Held

LD152140Y Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 15, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl received here today Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola.

The two representatives discussed the activity of the Czechoslovak-Italian working group for general engineering, the possibilities of expanding cooperation in this field, especially in the automobile industry, agricultural machines, tractors, building machines and the production of engineering (?and) consumer goods, and cooperation between Czechoslovak and Italian engineering industries on third markets.

PROGRESS ON MAGION SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE REPORTED

LD151334Y Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 15, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak scientific satellite Magion, which studies the magnetosphere and ionosphere of the earth, begins its third month in orbit, with all onboard systems and instruments functioning well.

The satellite, designed and built in Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, is increasing its distance from its mother satellite Intercosmos 18--now over 1,000 kilometres--but all scientific information it transmits is received by ground station of the unified telemetric system in Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

The data received from Magion are being constantly processed and evaluated, also from the view point of the study of disturbances interfering with radio communication during solar eruptions.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF LIGHTING, NATURAL GAS LIFTED

AU121118Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed article: "The Battle for Coal Continues"]

[Excerpt] The warmer weather of the last 3 days benefited the gas system. Production in the compression gas plants and deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union made it possible to mitigate the regulation of consumption. On Wednesday [10 January] at 1300 hours the consumption degree 3 was declared, which limits neither the consumption of lighting gas, nor the consumption of natural gas.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIAN JOURNALISTS--A 2-year agreement on cooperation with the Czechoslovak Journalists Union was signed in Prague on Tuesday. [9 January] by a delegation of the Ethiopian Journalists Union, led by the Union's Chairman Aberra Vetsel. The delegation is currently visiting Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO SUDAN--On 10 January 1979 CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Jindrich Tisler CSSR ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan. At the same time he decided to recall Zdenek Pav from this office, in connection with his being entrusted with other tasks. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

AGRICULTURAL LAND--The Czech Socialist Republic currently has 4,428,000 hectares of agricultural land, of which 75 percent is arable land. In 1978, 7,800 hectares of unused soil were recultivated in the Czech Socialist Republic. This year it will be 8,000-10,000 hectares. [Pargue LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES--There are now almost 2.95 million telephones in the CSSR, some 100,000 of them were installed in 1978. Only 21.2 percent of all telephones are in households. By the end of 1980 the number of telephones should increase to 3,165,000 and the share of telephones in households to 23.2 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

HONECKER ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS, REVIEWS 1978

DW151355Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1221 GMT 15 Jan 79 DW

[Speech by SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman at New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps in the building of the GDR State Council--recorded]

[Text] Mr Doyen, messrs ambassadors, messrs charges d'affaires, dear comrades and friends:

I thank you, your excellency, and all members of the diplomatic corps for your congratulations to the people of the German Democratic Republic and its representatives on the occasion of the new year.

The year 1978 was a good year, all told. Progress has been made on the road toward detente despite some contradictions. The peoples of Europe are living in the fourth decade of peace. The Helsinki Final Act is proving its worth as a solid basis for deepening the process of detente. More and more strongly the recognition prevails that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. What matters more than ever before is to consolidate the positive results achieved to date and to reject any attempt at complicating international relations with new tensions and jeopardizing peace.

We regard it as the foremost commandment of our era to halt material preparations for another war. The arms race ought to come to an end, and a decisive change must occur in the disarmament negotiations. No responsible politician can close his mind to this.

At the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states the Warsaw Pact states, in their declaration adopted unamimously, submitted important proposals concerning the safeguarding of peace to the world. I may assure you, messrs ambassadors and charges d'affaires, that the German Democratic Republic, siding with its allies and all forces of good will, will always endeavor to contribute toward the implementation of these comphehensive proposals. The problems confronting mankind can best be brought to solution.

The discontinuation of the arms race, arms limitation and disarmament are in the vital interest of all peoples. Let us jointly insure that mankind may advance into the future under the conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

Gentlemen, as you know, I have just returned from a visit to India. It was immensely impressive to have a personal look at this vast and interesting country and to come to know better the achievements scored by the friendly Indian people in building their homeland. We agreed with the representatives of India that our exchange of views and agreements concluded are significant not only for the enhancement of the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of India. They will simultaneously, exert a favorable influence on further international efforts toward guaranteeing peace, continuing detente and cooperation in the world.

Gentlemen, this year too, the German Democratic Republic will devote great attention to good relations with all states regardless of their social system. This is in accordance with our socialist peace policy. We consider promoting understanding among the people as a noble cause. Let us work together to that effect in 1979.

Our people are preparing with exuberance for the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. The citizens of our country approach that great historic event with the awareness of having created a state on German soil that serves their welfare. Firmly anchored in the socialist community we continue successfully according to the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress on the path of shaping the evolved socialist society.

I am asking you to view attentively the creative work achieved in the GDR, the first socialist state on German soil. You will see that you are representing your countries in a state whose entire activities are devoted to peace, friendship among peoples and peaceful cooperation.

Your excellency, messrs ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends: New tasks are waiting for all of us in the year 1979. Let us solve them in such a way that we always can be certain of contributing to strengthening peace and the security of people. I am asking you to convey in this sense my best wishes and greetings to your heads of state, governments and nations.

I wish you, esteemed messrs ambassadors and charges d'affaires, friends and comrades as well as your families a successful and healthy year in 1979. [applause]

MOZAMBIQUE RATIFIES BILATERAL TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENTS

LD152144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Maputo, (ADN correspondent)--The Mozambique Council of Ministers has ratified a series of agreements signed between the GDR and Mozambique in the middle of last year in Maputo during the first meeting of the joint economic committee. The documents deal with cooperation between the two states in the fields of air and sea traffic, as well as post and telecommunications.

ECONOMIC SITUATION STABILIZES FOLLOWING COLD WEATHER

DW151055Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 14 Jan 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] The past week was marked by great activities in all plants aimed at eliminating the plan lags incurred as a result of the adverse weather conditions. Throughout the economy we noted great efforts on the part of the working people; some really outstanding feats of work. The past few days proved a hundred times over that seemingly insoluble problems can be tackled and mastered. This is so because in the past three decades the citizens of our republic have developed self-aware personalities and a sound internationalistic attitude, and know how to think in political terms. We can say that our economic life has stabilized in the course of the week and essentially normal working conditions have been restored.

The collectives in the plants concentrate primarily on the achievement of the full daily output. At the same time, concrete and realistic plans have been mapped out on how and when the plan backlogs can be eliminated. Many enterprises reported each day last week that they have achieved the daily output rate again. The brown-coal miners, too, are back on full schedule. But the hardest work is still being done in the open-pit mines. The initial indications of the beginning of a thaw confronted the miners with new tasks in the middle of the week.

The ground, frozen half a meter down, turned into mud and morass on the surface. The rail tracks began to float, as the miners put it. Now these tracks are covered with a thick layer of snow again. The shifting of the tracks under the present conditions demands three times the effort of the summer season.

For the first time the 320,000 chemical workers of the republic reached the planned level of daily output again Tuesday. Special feats were scored in the Wolfen film factory, in the Schwarzheide synthetics plant, and in the Leuna works. Our shipyards on the Baltic Sea coast suffered extensively from ice and snow.

Last week full assemblies of shop stewards were held in some larger enterprises at which the competition programs for this year were adopted. These meetings naturally dealt with the real and acute problems of our economy, such as the target figures for enterprises from the 1979 plan, far-reaching production rationalization, increased efficiency, and catching up with the backlogs created by the cold.

The shop stewards of the Kahla porcelain enterprise decided on Thursday on the competition program. Numerous rationalization measures are involved here, too. The Kahla porcelain workers decided to surpass the planned 450,000 work hours this year by 149,000 work hours. Kahla can justifiably set up such a far-reaching rationalization program because extraordinary successes had been achieved last year with regard to rationalizing porcelain production.

One can say that with the beginning of the seventies, that is, since the eighth party congress, Kahla has switched from hard manual labor to mechanized and automatic production. In doing this, the living and working conditions of the porcelain workers have been considerably improved. Now Kahla is a modern, large enterprise where 20,000 tons of household porcelain are produced annually. Production is taking place according to the most modern technology and working methods. Manual labor has been discontinued for the most part.

The GDR porcelain industry has its own machine construction plant, the Thuringia Sonneberg VEB. This is a scientific enterprise where new technologies and new porcelain machines are produced--the highest form of self-made rationalization, so to speak. Rationalization means installations and machines supplied by that plant made labor productivity in GDR porcelain plants increase by no less than 50 percent in the past 5 years. The production capacity of the Kahla enterprise practically doubled in recent years despite an unchanged number of workers.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTS NEW CAMBODIAN REGIME

LD142239Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Until early this morning, the UN Security Council has been discussing the Kampuchean question over the weekend. The GDR and other socialist states also joined in the debate, praising the exceptional importance of the victory of the revolutionary, patriotic forces in Kampuchea over the Pol Pot clique.

UN correspondent Frieder Reinhold reports: The victory of the Khmer people against the tyrannical Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has meant that the cause of peace, the people's right to national independence and self-determination and the cause of humanity have prevailed, stressed Ambassador Dr Siegfried Zachmann on behalf of the GDR during the debate. Neither the slander against the just struggle of the Khmer people against the barbaric regime, nor the dissemination of lies about Vietnam by international reaction could reverse the fact that the removal of the terrorist regime in Kampuchea and the people's victory under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation have introduced a new phase in the political life of the Kampuchean people. This is a phase of friendly relations and cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and other states of Southeast Asia. It has opened new prospects for guaranteeing peace and international security in the region. The GDR resolutely opposes attempts to accuse Vietnam of a policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, stated the GDR spokesman.

If there was any question at all of foreign interference in internal affairs in connection with the national uprising in Kampuchea, then only Beijing [Peking] appeared on the side of those forces which for a long time have been trying to stir up tension in Southeast Asia and, as is well known, preparing aggression against peaceful Vietnam. The GDR welcomes the goals of the People's Revolutionary Council to develop a peaceful, democratic, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea.

The GDR people feel themselves linked fraternally in solidarity with the struggle of the Kampuchean people and are prepared to establish extensive relations and develop all-round cooperation. No representatives of any kind from the regime brought down by the people, nor any private persons have even the smallest right, stressed Ambassador Zachmann, to represent the people of Kampuchea in any way whatsoever. The sole body authorized to represent the country's interests is the People's Revolutionary Council.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

AU151323Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the evening of 10 January 1979 GDR security organs caught red-handed and arrested FRG citizen Manfred Gensch at the Horst GDR border crossing point. As an agent of the secret service-controlled criminal Lampl gang, Gensch intensively participated in subversive actions on the GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were launched and an arrest warrant was issued. The "Fiat 127" car used in committing the crime, with the license number HH 1545, was impounded.

BRIEFS

ROSTOCK OIL PORT RECONSTRUCTION--On 10 January the reconstructed Rostock oil port was put into operation with the start of the unloading of the 43,520-ton Soviet tanker Druzhba. The 41,132 tons of oil carried by the vessel are to be pumped into special silos in only 24 hours. Thus a more than tripled unloading performance will be achieved. Nine unloading jibs have been installed at the pier's new unloading platform. They can be simultaneously attached to two tankers up to 230 meters long each. The hourly performance of the new unloading plant of 2,500 tons per ship, Druzhba tanker Captain Aleksey Lesnikov stated, meets the standards of the most modern oil ports. The sea channel had been deepened by 1.5 meters down to 13 meters over a 10 kilometer distance in the past few years. This was the prerequisite to enable ships with a load capacity of up to 45,000 tons to call at the unloading plant. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S TALKS IN MALTA REPORTED

AU151345Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Correspondent Andras Kanyo report: "The Talks Between the Hungarian and Maltese Foreign Ministers Have Ended"]

[Text] The talks between the Hungarian and Maltese foreign ministers in the capital of Mal ended on Wednesday [10 January]. The most important international issues and bilateral relations were discussed in the course of the 2-day exchange of views.

The parties devoted particular attention to problems of European security. Both sides stressed that preventing an intensification of the arms race lies in the interests of all European peoples. For this very reason, efforts must be made to deepen cooperation and to promote understanding between governments and peoples and detente. Fostering economic and cultural relations plays an important role in this respect. These issues will be among those dealt with by a conference of experts to be held at the end of February in Valetta, to which the Hungarian side will send representatives.

In reviewing bilateral relations, it was established with satisfaction by both sides that economic cooperation successfully developed in the past 2 years. In keeping with the expectations of the Maltese side, the Hungarians evaluated how Hungarian industrial enterprises could participate in the development of Maltese light industry, the modernization of agricultural production and the initiation of cooperative ventures, perhaps in third markets as well. Both sides expressed their desire to continue further to develop their political, economic and cultural relations on the basis of mutual advantage. These matters were included in a discussion conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere between our foreign minister and prime minister and Foreign Minister Dom Mintoff at the Maltese prime minister's office on Wednesday.

In the evening, Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of the republic, held a festive dinner in the honor of our foreign minister, who during the day had visited the dry dock and a shipbuilding enterprise, which is being enlarged with docks suitable for building 120,000-ton ships. Frigyes Puja will return to Budapest today.

CPCZ SECRETARY JAKES ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD151124Y Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Milos Jakes, alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, accompanied by Zbynek Sojak, deputy department head in the CC, today arrived in Budapest. The guests were met at Ferihegy Airport in Budapest by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

PPF COUNCIL GREETS KNUFNS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU151315Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 11 Jan 79 p 3 AU

["Message by the PPF National Council to the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee"]

[Text] The PPF National Council has greeted the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation on the occasion of the Cambodian people's expulsion, of the antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship. The PPF National Council welcomed the eight-point program of the KNUFNS Central Committee, as well as its foreign policy statement, which is an important contribution to peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

BUDAPEST RADIO DISCUSSES NEW SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

LD142114Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gyoergy Bernat and Miklos Keleti discuss the situation in Cambodia:

[Bernat] The soldiers of the National United Front reached the Cambodian capital exactly a week ago. The old regime of Pol Pot, collapsed and suffered a decisive military defeat. Since then a new government has been formed and the People's Republic of Cambodia has been proclaimed and recognized by several countries, including ours. What are the most urgent tasks facing the new Cambodian leadership within the country?

[Keleti] It sounds simple but in reality it will be very difficult to put into effect: Life must be brought back to normal. This means first of all the unification of separated families: several million people must be repatriated; forced labor camps must be liquidated; education must be reinstituted. The Pol Pot regime abolished the monetary economy, so all economic life must be reorganized. In the meantime the new power must be consolidated and the supply of food for the population must be assured. For all this, however, the new government only has the army; and to solve these tasks experts are needed. The majority of trained, educated people were executed by Pol Pot's men. It is evident that in the period of consolidation Cambodia can still not do without external aid, Vietnam's support, which was decisive in the armed struggle as well.

[Bernat] Let us discuss now the international consequences of this change. The Security Council met during the week, convened at the request of the old regime. The Security Council is discussing the situation in Cambodia and the erstwhile head of state, Prince Sihanouk, brought back from house arrest at the last minute also spoke representing the defeated government.

[Keleti] It is a long-standing truth that the UN Security Council resolutions and debates only reflect actual political and military changes. It is hard to imagine that the Security Council debate could have a decisive influence on the situation in Cambodia. Here we cannot even consider the past: Sihanouk is representing a nonexistent government and so the Security Council session is merely a propaganda forum for him. Besides, we cannot expect a resolution condemning Vietnam because of the USSR's right of veto.

[Bernat] China also sits on the Security Council and is trying to carry out anti-Vietnam propaganda as effectively as possible. The Beijing [Peking] press is doing the same. What is strange is that besides the propaganda campaign, China has done nothing. Does this mean that China is reconciled to the loss of the Cambodian bastion?

[Keleti] This is out of the question. Beijing has adopted an expectant attitude and has not yet decided where and in what form it should launch counteraction. I think we cannot reckon with direct military steps against the new Cambodia or Vietnam. The balance of power between the armies of China and Vietnam rules this out; they do not reflect the difference between the population of the two countries: 900 million and 50 million. International factors do not allow it either. Vietnam has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR which is in essence a guarantee that it would not be alone should it be attacked. Beijing, however, is now keeping a wary eye mainly on Washington from where came the warning that the U. S. Government would not approve of further powers being involved in the conflict. China, of course, has other cards to play: Political pressure on Vietnam will obviously be stepped up.

It is possible that internal disturbances will be created in Laos, the neighbor of both Vietnam and China which maintains particularly close relations with Hanoi. Finally, it is known also in China that setting Cambodia afloat will mean further burdens for the economy of Vietnam already beset by serious difficulties.

To sum up: The temporary expectant attitude does not mean by any means that Beijing has retreated in Southeast Asia. The struggle will continue in one way or another, and China will also in the future do everything within its means to seek revenge for the loss of Cambodia.

GYENES-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD151524Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation led by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, has arrived in Mozambique. Soon afterward, the Hungarian and Mozambique party delegations began their official talks.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

AU151537Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed staffer: "Productivity and Efficiency Come First of All: Speech by Pal Romany About Tasks of Agricultural Development"]

[Text] A 2-day conference of national, county and large enterprise agricultural leaders and managers to discuss the position and tasks of agriculture began at the Agricultural Science University in Godollo on Wednesday [10 January]. The conference was attended and addressed by Sandor Borbely, secretary of our party's Central Committee. An introductory lecture entitled, "Our Agriculture at the End of the Seventies" was delivered by Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply Pal Romany.

In agriculture, the average output of 42.8 quintals of wheat and 51 quintals of corn per hectare was an outstanding achievement last year. More than 13 million tons of grain were produced in 1978. Fine results were attained in livestock breeding as well. Of the 180 billion forints of value produced by agriculture, the value produced by livestock breeding amounted to 86 billion forints. The production of slaughtering hogs exceeded 11 million quintals, per hectare, 326 kilograms of slaughtering hogs and poultry were produced last year. By this, we have fulfilled the target planned for 1980. However, although at a slower rate than meat production, forage utilization has also increased. It deserves particular attention that we are importing for dollars 770,000 tons of vegetable and animal-derived protein fodder. The efficiency with which fodder is used has improved, but we cannot as yet speak of the turnabout that is to be desired in this respect.

The March Central Committee resolution, said Pal Romany, has confirmed the well-known principles of our agricultural policy, including the principles of material incentives, multisector structure and cooperative autonomy and democracy. To enhance economic independence and safety in production, more encouragement and guarantees should be extended to enterprises and cooperatives that seek promising new ways and have proven their adaptability.

The multisector structure of our agriculture and the varied nature of its economic organizations rest on historical realities. The socialist sector, state farms and producer cooperatives constitute a fundamental and determining feature of our agriculture. [paragraph continues]

In addition to them, we also consistently support household plot production based on people's personal work, which is linked to socialist large-scale enterprises through many ties. According to our plan, these will have to produce on an agricultural area of 6.5 million hectares (97.4 percent of which belongs to the socialist sector) value amounting to 30,000 forints per hectare next year. And agricultural exports must amount to 9,200 forints per hectare next year.

Having analyzed state subsidies in agriculture, the minister discussed characteristic features of production policy, stating that, while the principles of production policy remain unchanged, several agricultural elements of production policy will have to be reviewed this year, because production conditions have changed in the past years. Adaptation to the situation that has developed calls for, among other things, a revision of production procedures, technical weaknesses and requirements and the production structure. We used to say--and it is true--that there is no need for a fundamental change of our agriculture's production structure. However, a certain modification of proportions is necessary on a national scale and is almost indispendable on an enterprise level. Cost factors must be assessed differently in our agriculture today--the branch's foreign currency earning ability must be weighed against foreign currency costs. Productivity and efficiency must be regarded as the strictest criteria.

The past years show that there is often more confusion in placing, in "conducting," agricultural commodity production than the nature of the commodity justifies and supports. It is obvious that all stages of the so-called agrarian industrial complex--as the socialist countries' literature calls it--must be developed to insure keeping such dislocations to a minimum, that is, the supply of productive machinery, the production of the agriculture-based food industry and the sale of foodstuffs alike.

Analyzing the period of three 5-year plans, increasing agricultural production 1 percent required an increase of expenditure originating from the industry by 5-6 percent. This ratio has become more favorable--mainly at the state farms--only in recent years as a result of previous accumulation. Domestic production does not provide even half of the machinery and equipment used in agriculture.

It must be clearly realized that the future of our agriculture is to be sought in the food industry as well, in the ability of processing to make the products of livestock breeding and plant cultivation transportable, conservable and storable in quality and appearance, rate and cost. And the future of the food industry depends on the harmony it can develop with agricultural production and trade, internal and external as well.

In conclusion, Pal Romany analyzed the system of direction of agricultural production--planning, administrative and legal regulation and the organization of direction, stressing that the tasks and requirements facing us call for an improvement of the standard of direction. Sound scientific foundations must be enhanced on all levels of direction. As compared with last year, our agricultural production must be increased 3.5 percent this year. This must be accomplished so that our agriculture can contribute to the utmost to improving the balance of payments of our people's economy.

Following the minister's speech, National Council of Agricultural Cooperative Societies Chairman Istvan Szabo analyzed the position of cooperation among cooperatives and enterprises and Deputy Minister Jeno Vancsa delivered a lecture on possibilities for increasing yields profitably and on production systems.

GIEREK RECEIVES POLISH UN MIDEAST EMERGENCY FORCE OFFICERS

LD151942Y Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan, PAP--The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today the commander of Polish military unit in the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East Colonel Roman Hibsz and Secretary of PUWP Committee in the unit Lieutenant Colonel Wieslaw Staniszewski.

During the talk Colonels Hibsz and Staniszewski reported on the successful realization of all tasks in the U.N. service.

Edward Gierek expressed his appreciation and thanks to the command and all soldiers for their attitude, selflessness and for worthily representing the Polish Army in the peaceful mission abroad.

The first secretary stressed that their service fell on a period when this country celebrated its 60th anniversary of regaining independence and the 35th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces. The activity of Polish soldiers contributed to the cause of peace, detente and strengthening of prestige of socialist Poland in Europe and in the world, he said.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

LD152253Y Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brussels/Luxembourg, 15 Jan, PAP--Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek paid a visit to Belgium with an aim to carry political consultation with Director General of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs R. Schoumaker. They exchanged views on international problems, paying particular attention to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act with regard to detente and disarmament. They also discussed the state and prospects for bilateral relations. Jozef Czyrek was later received by Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet.

Then Jozef Czyrek held talks with Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg Ch. Reichling and was received by the Acting Foreign Minister Jean Hamilius.

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON CAMBODIA

LD152244Y Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan, PAP--Poland's permanent representative to the United Nations Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek took the floor today at a Security Council's successive session on Cambodia.

Like many other speakers, Ambassador Jaroszek stated that the events in Cambodia are the internal matter of the Cambodian nation which abolished the Pol Pot's bloody and discredited regime and set up people's-revolutionary power for the building of a peaceful, non-aligned and socialist Cambodia.

Polish ambassador recalled that Poland had for a long time been contributing to the restoration of peace in Indochina when the region had been the international problem. At that period, Poles participated in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control.

Jaroszek rejected charges against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and pointed out that the danger for the world peace and security was in the abolished Pol Pot regime--anti-national at home and adventurous in international relations--backed by China, the country viewing the Pol Pot regime as a tool for her hegemonistic plans. The failure of China's plans has become a cause of slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign.

Ambassador Jaroszek expressed his deep conviction that the victory gained by the United Front for National Salvation opened a new chapter in the history of building a democratic and progressive Cambodia.

NATO PLANS TO HOLD 'REFORGER' MILITARY MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD122017Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] It has been officially announced in Bonn that the leadership of NATO's armed forces in Europe intends to carry out the first winter Reforger maneuver. These maneuvers mainly consist of transfering units of the American Armed Forces from the United States to Western Europe. In the next few days 14,000 soldiers are to arrive from the United States by air at NATO bases in the FRG, Belgium and Luxembourg. At the same time, 60,000 tons of armaments, equipment and other supplies are to be brought by sea to Western European ports.

These units, with tank units and mechanized brigades of the FRG, British, Canadian and Netherlands armies, will take part in land maneuvers in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria. These planned maneuvers close to the borders of the socialist countries, which are supposed to end on 7 February, are yet another obvious military manifestation by NATO. It is worth pointing out that that 4 months of NATO maneuvers in which more than 300,000 soldiers and officers took part ended as recently as October last year. During the 1977 Belgrade meetings the Western states rejected the socialist countries' proposal that the number of soldiers taking part in maneuvers be limited to 50-60,000.

POLISH WEEKLY SAYS PRC SUPPORTS UNIFIED GERMANY

LD151428Y Warsaw PAP in English 1321 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

["Prompter from Beijing [Peking]"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan, PAP--The Warsaw weekly PERSPEKTYWY prints an extensive article under the above title. Excerpts:

"The announcement of President Scheel's visit to Beijing [Peking] and the visits by more than 100 Chinese delegations in the FRG indicate that there is something more going on on the Beijing-Bonn-line than a usual exchange of views."

The weekly points to Beijing's dangerous thesis calling for a "unification" of Germany by incorporating the German Democratic Republic in the FRG, thus inspiring the revanchist plans of the reactionary forces in the Federal Republic.

"Obviously--says the weekly--Bonn is not devoid of people who are not specially pleased with the Chinese insistency, as they are aware of the real motivation behind this flirting. China has long ago cast away diplomatic temperance and began wide-fronted attack upon Western Europe seeing, especially in the FRG, an appropriate bridgehead for its anti-Soviet and antidetente offensive on this continent. This activity constitutes a serious threat to peace in Europe."

"The Chinese imperialism seeks and finds natural allies. These are those who like in the FRG have been attempting for years to revise the results of the Hitlerite defeat and nullify the effects of the anti-Nazi coalition's victory over the 3rd Reich. And Beijing's assistance seems to them as the most appropriate and reliable. Having such a prospect, the reactionary circles in the FRG see another chance for raising hopes of unification even where this very thought was long abandoned.

"China's interference in German affairs cannot pass without protest in Poland", writes the Warsaw weekly observing that these are not marginal affairs for Poles. "Beijing's alliance with the Bonn political right, whose impact on the FRG society is ever more clear as proved by successive elections and pattern of forces in particular lands, is aimed also against the Polish interests because it is directed against the postwar alignment of forces on the European Continent, against the political and territorial status quo. It is directed against all the pillars which for nearly 35 years have been supporting peace in Europe.

"In the meantime, for Beijing it is just only one of the instruments of its antisoviet offensive reaching wherever possible. The mermaid singing coming from the Rhine about the 'community of interests' concern in fact a 'community' which in reality presents only one-sided value for China's imperialist policy," concludes PERSPEKTYWY.

MINISTERIAL SESSION DISCUSSES FARMING, FOOD TASKS

AU151510Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12, 13, 14 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Tasks for Agriculture and Food Production"]

[Text] The 11 January session at the Council of Ministers, which was attended by vice premiers Jozef Tejchma and Longin Cegielski, evaluated the current situation of agriculture, the supply of the necessary technical equipment and the implementation of the production tasks of agriculture and of the associated processing industries under the present weather conditions. The session noted that the efforts of the rural population and of the workers at socialized farms and at the farm service units had helped to reduce the effects of the bad weather conditions under which agriculture had to work at the beginning of January.

An urgent task at present is to insure conditions for intensifying farm produce processing, improving the supplies of fodder, insuring efficient procurement of animals, expanding initial livestock breeding (baby poultry and piglets), securing seeds and fertilizers for spring sowing, increasing the supply of spare parts and rapidly completing repairs of machines and installations.

The session was attended by members of the leaderships of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases and the Central Board of "Peasants' Self-Aid" Agricultural Cooperatives as well as outstanding specialists in various areas of agricultural science and practice: Prof Zbigniew Gertych, head of the Vegetables Institute; Prof Henryk Jasiorowski, rector of the Central School of Agriculture; Prof Stanislaw Nawrocki, head of the Institute of Cultivation, Fertilizing and Soils; and Prof Szczepan Pieniazek, head of the Horticultural Institute. Stanislaw Zieba, deputy head of the Central Committee Agricultural and Food Department, was present.

LODZ PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL USES OF SCIENCE

AU151505Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12, 13, 14 Jan 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Science for Industrial Needs--Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Lodz"]

[Text] The 11 January plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Lodz discussed problems of further improving the effectiveness of scientific research activities in modernizing the urban industries of Lodz Voivodship.

The creative potential of Lodz higher schools, scientific institutes, central laboratories and other scientific research units has been committed to solving 472 centrally devised research themes and has a large share in programming the development of individual branches of industry, especially large combines. Lodz scientists have created many new production technologies, particularly in light industry, which take greater account of domestic supplies of raw materials.

Stressing these achievements, the plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Boleslaw Koperski, also pointed up some adverse aspects of the organization of research and some shortcomings in relating research to the most urgent needs of the economy. These aspects include the disturbing reduction in the number of independent scientists in the Lodz scientific research base. Since it is necessary to insure a more complete use of the scientific research apparatus, the plenum adopted measures to further improve this situation.

The plenum was attended by Alfred Sroka, deputy head of the Central Committee Science and Education Department; and by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology.

BRIEFS

RADIO-TELEVISION CENTER COMMISSIONED--The radio-television transmitting center in Chrzeslice in Opole Silesia, which is equipped with the most modern transmitters of domestic production, was put in operation on 11 January. The center's 200 meter high mast will provide good reception of all radio and TV programs for the entire region. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 12, 13, 14 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

POLISH, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MEET--The traditional New Year meeting of Polish and foreign journalists was held in Warsaw on 9 January. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek; Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television; and Vice Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, press spokesman for the government. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

SPANISH COMMUNIST YOUTH VISITORS--A delegation of the Spanish Communist Youth Union led by Union Secretary Josep Palau has visited Poland to hold talks with the officials of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth on problems of further cooperation and on development of tourist exchanges. The delegation, which was received by Krzystof Ostrowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department, toured Krakow and the former death camp in Oswiecim. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON CAMBODIA

LD152238Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] United Nations--Yugoslavia today stood up resolutely at the UN Security Council in defense of the basic principles of the nonalined movement and of the United Nations for regulating relations among states and for a peaceful settlement of disputes among them. Yugoslavia rejected any attempt to justify foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign states under any pretext whatsoever and from whatever quarter. In addition, it advocated that the Security Council take relevant measures to protect the independence, sovereignty and free development of (?Kampuchea). In specific terms, Yugoslavia appealed that an order be given that military operations in Democratic Kampuchea be halted, that foreign troops be withdrawn from that country and any interference in its internal affairs be stopped.

The position of the Yugoslav Government was explained today at the Security Council by Miljan Komatina, the SFRY's permanent representative at the United Nations. He presented the basic principles by which the nonalined movement is guided in international relations. He recalled the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries held in Belgrade this summer and stressed that the greatest attention at that time had been paid, among other things, to the consolidation and implementation of the (?principles) of national independence, sovereignty, equality, nonintervention, inviolability of international borders and the struggle against all forms of expansion, foreign domination and hegemony.

Miljan Komatina informed the Security Council that at the ministerial conference the nonalined countries also paid attention to the [word indistinct] among individual members of the nonalined movement which had led to armed conflicts. The need had been stressed at that time for all disputes to be resolved exclusively by peaceful means, by negotiations, mediation, good offices and other methods in the UN Charter--bearing in mind in this context the interests of the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement as a whole--without foreign interference and without resorting to pressures, threats and the use of force.

The SFRY ambassador then stated: "Yugoslavia has always consistently adhered to these principles and has worked actively at the United Nations, in the nonalined movement and in its bilateral relations with other countries on the consistent application of these principles. The aforementioned principles and attitudes of the nonalined movement are of universal significance for relations among all states, regardless of their size or the similarities in their social systems. What is at stake, in fact, are fundamental principles of active and peaceful coexistence based on the UN Charter and on international law; principles which have been affirmed as the irreplaceable basis of stable international relations and as a progressive achievement in the struggle against all forms of subjugation or domination. Respect for these principles by all subjects of international relations represents the only possible path leading to the consolidation of international peace and security."

Komatina then went on: "Yugoslavia is following with serious concern the development of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, two socialist and nonalined countries with which she maintains friendly relations. Therefore, my country, in line with the principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement, has tried to contribute to a peaceful solution to the conflict whose proportions threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia, endanger the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement, and which can have far-reaching consequences for the broader development of relations in the world.

"Proceeding from such an assessment, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, sent messages to Pham Van Dong, head of state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to Khieu Samphan, head of state of Democratic Kampuchea, with the appeal that war conflicts should stop and that disputed questions should be resolved peacefully by negotiations and agreement-seeking. On 28 December last year a memorandum was handed to the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam in which the SFRY Government expressed deep concern about the conflict and appealed for hostilities to be ceased as soon as possible, and negotiations begun.

"This was the way in which we acted because we are deeply convinced that this is the only correct path in the interest of the two countries as well as of other countries in that region."

In its action Yugoslavia was guided, as stated in the statement of the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 11 January, "by the need for strict respect of the principles of independence, sovereignty and inviolability of borders as well as of territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries; by the sovereign right of every country to decide for itself its internal system, and by the inadmissibility of any kind of foreign intervention or aggression under the pretext of disagreeing with the internal sociopolitical system of a country, or under any other pretext whatsoever."

"It is in the strict respect for these principles," Ambassador Komatina went on, "that we see the irreplaceable role of the nonalined movement which could grow--and has grown precisely in the defense of these principles in all circumstances--into an independent factor which can create a new system of equitable international political and economic relations, which is the declared goal of the nonalined countries.

"In this context it is necessary to stress the difference between the character of the internal regime, which is strictly the internal business of a country, on the one hand, and the relations between sovereign countries on the other. In this context it is also necessary to emphasize that any attempts whatsoever to change internal social and political systems under any pretext whatsoever or by the use of any form of force, or through pressure, or the imposing of foreign models or by other direct or indirect methods which undermine the free development of countries and which destabilize their legal governments are both inadmissible and unacceptable. In saying this we do not wish to rise to the defense of any government or regime because the responsibility for this is borne by the people of each country concerned. It is also unacceptable to assess the character of a country's regime in the context of conflicts between great powers and blocs.

"Yugoslavia supports the Security Council decision to examine the request of the legitimate government of Democratic Kampuchea and it considers it necessary that the council take relevant measures as soon as possible aimed at reestablishing peace in that region of Southeast Asia and at protecting the independence, sovereignty and free development of Kampuchea. This can be achieved in the first place by halting military operations, withdrawing foreign troops from that country, halting any interference in its internal affairs and by resolving disputes through negotiations within the UN framework or by the good offices envisaged in the documents of the nonalined countries.

"In other words, this means that solutions should be found which efficiently and decisively (?affirm) the principles of the UN Charter and the nonalined movement contained in all the documents of the nonalined countries."

Having noted that the Yugoslav Government "is following the further development of events with greatest attention," Ambassador Komatina, in his speech at the Security Council, addressed words of high respect to Norodom Sihanouk. He said:

"Mr President, I wish to convey greetings to Norodom Sihanouk, esteemed stateman, one of the founders of the nonalined movement, patriot and consistent fighter for free and independent Kampuchea, who is again--as he was in the most difficult times in the past--in the front ranks of the struggle for the independence, freedom and nonalinement of his country."

At the end of his speech Komatina thanked the Security Council for giving him the opportunity to present the position of the Yugoslav Government on this "very serious question of international relations."

BORBA CALLS FOR SOLUTION TO SRV-CAMBODIA CONFLICT

AU151515Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Radomir Liicina commentary: "Countries, People and Events in the World This Week: Indochina's Trials"]

[Text] The fall of Phnom Penh before the fierce "blitz" assault of the far superior invasion forces--which, conducting a veritable special warfare against the regular units of the government of Democratic Kampuchea, occupied a major part of the country of 180,000 square kilometers with lightning-like speed within only 10 days--was the unwanted epilogue of a tragic but relatively clear situation in the long conflict between two neighboring socialist and nonalined countries of Indochina.

The capture of the capital and the formation of the so-called Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council have introduced new elements into this problem; elements which have turned it into a very serious source of possible crises in this region and, at the same time, placed the entire international community before many trials and have brought it face to face with choices of a basic nature.

Dangerous Precedent

During the advance of the combined Vietnamese and insurgent units toward Phnom Penh, the majority of the international public was able to limit itself to verbal condemnations of the foreign military intervention in the territory [line or lines apparently dropped by BORBA at this point] advocates the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs and calls for settling disputes by peaceful means. However, the proclamation of " a new government" headed by Heng Samrin and the recognition of this government by Vietnam and some other socialist states--among which there are also nonalined countries--have once again opened up several really important questions concerning the basic and vital principles of relations among states in general. And it is difficult to foresee the consequences of these questions for the international situation as a whole--including in this connection, the relaxation of tension--as well as for the further build-up of the aforementioned relations on the only acceptable foundations of equality.

An acceptance of "the policy of accomplished fact" and the alarming tendency in the unofficial views of certain Western countries to find it necessary "to accept the reality in Phnom Penh" would be too dangerous a precedent for all future conflicts between the so-called big and small states. It seems that the majority of the international public is aware of this. This practice would imply that a disagreement with the internal policies of any neighboring or other country could be interpreted as the right to intervention against the legal government of the state concerned, under any kind of excuse and as a result of anyone's appeal.

The perils of such principles are pointed out, among other things, in some of the statements of recognition of the new Phnom Penh regime which directly characterize this act--that is, the nonrecognition of a legal government--as an example of respect for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of independent countries.

Because of all this the Vietnamese-Kampuchean problem cannot and must not be regarded as merely "a crisis in perennially restless Indochina", or simply as a consequence of the relations between the big powers, whose interests are very strongly present and influential in this region. The present trials of Indochina are a consequence of all this--as well as of a totally unresolved negative historical heritage in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea--but these trials also represent an eloquent warning that certain obsolete and verbally rejected ways of thinking and active have not as yet been overcome (unfortunately, even among nonalined countries); ways of thinking and acting which, under the present considerably changed conditions, can be incomparably more dangerous for the stability of international relations and peace in the entire world.

Without Any Foreign Models

Since the very beginning of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict Yugoslavia has, on several occasions, consistently and clearly pointed out all the dangers resulting from its escalation, calling attention in this connection to the fact that this conflict will cause damage to the nonalined movement and socialism which will not be easily corrected, and that this time, too, the highest price will be paid by the peoples of the two countries involved in the conflict.

For this reason, this time, too, it must be emphasized that the only possible solution to the present situation is to enable the people of Kampuchea to solve their problems, disagreements and internal differences on their own and in a manner that suits them--and this means without the imposition of any kind of foreign model and without any outside intervention or encouragement of what objectively represents "a fifth column."

Let us repeat that the trials now faced by the international community and at present primarily by the UN Security Council are neither small nor can they be easily overcome. All the greater then is the responsibility of all 15 of its members, as well as of all other countries of the world, to do everything in their power to insure that in Indochina reason will prevail over the arguments of force, in order to stop a widening of the conflagration and make possible its elimination.

PRESS COMMENTS ON VISIT OF ITALY'S FORLANI

ID151212Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 15 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, January 15 (TANJUG)--Italian Foreign Minister Forlani's visit to Yugoslavia [words indistinct] just ended, afforded an opportunity to the two sides to reaffirm again their wish to maintain a positive dialogue.

Direct contacts and meetings, says the Belgrade daily POLITIKA today commenting on the visit, provide the best way of solving questions of interest to both Italy and Yugoslavia. The two sides are quoted as noting that there can be no dialogue or negotiations when reasoned discourse gives way to force in relations between two countries, especially neighbouring countries.

Recent years and months, POLITIKA adds, have regrettably seen an increasing resort in international relations to everything except positive dialogue. The latest example is the armed conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea which has produced worldwide concern.

President Tito raised this issue in its talks with the Italian foreign minister, the paper says, pointing to the Yugoslav president's emphasis on the indispensability of resolving all disputes between non-aligned countries, and between other countries too, by peaceful means alone.

POLITIKA describes the outcome of the Forlani visit as renewed encouragement in terms of the present international situation and in terms of the manner in which Italy and Yugoslavia, countries with different social and political systems and differing attitudes to the military blocs, have sorted out their relations in their own interests and in the interest of world peace.

There is no problem which cannot be resolved peacefully, POLITIKA adds, saying that this principle, central to Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy, governed Yugoslav-Italian negotiation the [word indistinct] by neighboring Italy of the same principle opened, in the paper's view, the way to agreement and peace in the Adriatic.

LJUBLJANA DELO VIEWS ALBANIA'S POSSIBLE OPENING TO EUROPE

AU121953Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Tit Dobersek article: "'European Robinson' Decided To Expand Links"]

[Excerpts] If in 1975 Albania, by declining to participate in the Helsinki conference on European security, gained the reputation of an obstinate "European Robinson," then it has now, 5 months after finally breaking off its 18-year alliance with China, suddenly begun discovering Europe again. A few days ago at a session of the recently elected People's Assembly, Premier Mehmet Shehu mentioned a number of European countries with which Albania would like to develop primarily trade and cultural relations, and also friendly relations.

Thus, in the ideological field, Albania decided on complete isolation, to consistently rely on its own forces within the country, to preserve a strict levelling of income (the widest range between wages should be 1 to 2), to advocate a strengthening of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat "in accordance with the teaching of Marx, Lenin and Stalin," and to encourage a strong agricultural sector (66 percent of all people live in the countryside). Toward the outside world, Albania has preserved its ideological links only with the individual Marxist-Leninist groups. That is with those "real revolutionaries" whom Peking began to renounce soon after it began to open toward the world.

As regards interstate relations, it nonetheless appears that Albania wants to gradually abandon its past nearly complete isolation in the European area. It is true that in this connection that logic, which certain people developed after the sudden break of relations with Peking, did not operate automatically. Last summer Moscow devoted much space to the Albanian dispute with China, particularly when there was talk about the Chinese plans to create an anti-Soviet Balkan pact, or when support was expressed for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in resisting Chinese pressures. The weekly NOVOYE VREMYA even directly hinted that Albania needed a reliable big ally. . . . In Blagoevgrad soon afterward, Bulgarian leader Zhivkov offered Tirana a normalization of relations, while similar offers were also cautiously sounded in Prague and Hanoi.

This woke up the Americans who immediately suspected that Moscow was looking for the key to the Strait of Otranto which was lost by Khrushchev in 1960: The Americans also cautiously hinted that they would be prepared to normalize relations.

In the People's Assembly on 26 December, Premier Shehu clearly replied to both offers: The United States and the USSR are the biggest enemies of all peoples, he said, and Albania "has not established and will not establish any links with them". Nevertheless, it is a noticeable fact that in November and December Albania signed two important trade protocols with Cuba and the GDR, respectively, and thereby perhaps indicated the beginning of a certain opening.

Premier Shehu also mentioned that Albania "continues to advocate the development of normal trade, cultural and other relations with Yugoslavia, and that it wants to live 'in mutually good understanding and benevolence with the Yugoslav peoples with whom we fought together against the same enemy in the past.'"

This offer seems constructive, but only a month earlier the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade was engaged in the distribution of a pamphlet sharply attacking our self-management, and in two long programs in December Tirana radio characterized our system as "anarchist", and self-management as "anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist and antisocialist theory and practice;" naturally in defense of its own concept "of strengthening the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

In all probability Albania is now at a certain crossroads: On the one hand, it is fettered by its three decades of old schemes and models and, on the other hand, it is compelled to seek its own road in the world, which in the meantime has continued along its way. The outcome will be a certain compromise, but only time will show what kind of a compromise.

TITO CONGRATULATES PDRY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU151825Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 12 January, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: "On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I send you, on behalf of the people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for success in your work and for your personal happiness. I would like to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly cooperation between our two nonalined countries will continue to strengthen in the interest of our peoples and cooperation and peace in the world."

CSSR'S JINDRICH ZAHRADNIK ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD152146Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 15 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Czechoslovakian Council of Ministers Jindrich Zahradnik arrived here today on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia. Zahradnik is also co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovakian mixed committee for the promotion of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

LCY-SAWPY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PALESTINIAN COUNCIL SESSION

LD151016Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 15, (TANJUG)--A joint Yugoslav League of Communists-Socialist Alliance delegation has left for Damascus to attend the session of the Palestinian National Council.

The delegation includes Executive Secretary for the LCY Presidency Vlada Janzio and Alliance Presidency member Jan Sirka.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY SARAJEVO RADIO

LD132208Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, Jan (TANJUG)--The liberation of southern Africa will be the focal point of Tanzania's foreign policy, Tanzania Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa sets out in an interview to the radio-television network of Sarajevo, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Only after southern Africa is liberated will Tanzania be able to concentrate all its energies on cooperation with other countries, members of the non-aligned movement and the international community in general.

Tanzania takes the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa as an obligation of African unity, Minister Mkapa states. Minister Mkapa sets out further that the front-line countries are strongly bound together and that the aggressive attacks of Rhodesia and South Africa against Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Angola have only further consolidated the front-line countries' unity.

Referring to the oncoming meetings of the non-aligned, Minister Mkapa expresses the hope that the meetings will be an opportunity for a thorough examination of the current problems and consolidation of the principles of non-alignment.

Assessing highly Tanzanian-Yugoslav relations, Minister Mkapa expresses the hope for the expansion of the two countries' relations at all levels. I believe we can learn much from one another in terms of economic development and structures of economic organizations, Minister Mkapa sets out.

Tanzania and Yugoslavia have long-term programmes of cooperation in education. Many young Tanzanians have completed their studies in Yugoslavia. We would like to have even more intensive contacts at the political and ministerial levels, the level of working organizations and in the field of information, Minister Mkapa sets in conclusion of his interview to the Sarajevo radio-television.

POLISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 13 JAN

AU151833Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received Wiktor Kinecki, newly appointed ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, who presented his credentials.

Ambassador Kinecki conveyed greetings and best wishes from Edward Gierek and Poland's State Council to President Tito and to the peoples of Yugoslavia. The ambassador said that Poland, its state and party leadership devoted special attention to the development of good and friendly relations with socialist nonalined Yugoslavia, and that mutual cooperation had always been beneficial for both countries and had developed through our common efforts. Close and cordial relations link the leaders of our two countries, Comrades Gierek and Tito; something that was confirmed during Edward Gierek's recent visit to Yugoslavia--Ambassador Kinecki said.

The ambassador also said that the modern history of Socialist Yugoslavia and the heroic struggle of Yugoslavia's peoples in the war years, as well as the postwar socialist development under Comrade Tito's leadership, are well known and highly respected in Poland and that the Polish people follow with attention and sympathy the developments and achievements of Socialist Yugoslavia and attach great importance to relations with our country, and this makes his mission particularly important and responsible.

Vice President Fadil Hodza expressed thanks for the greetings and returned the greetings and best wishes of President Tito and the SFRY Presidency to Edward Gierek, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and to the friendly people of Poland.

After having noted the very successful development of Yugoslav-Polish relations in all fields, Fadil Hodza said that our political relations, which are based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect and independence, noted a constant upward swing; a fact which is best illustrated by numerous regular contacts between high-ranking state and party personalities, particularly the personal friendly relations between Comrades Tito and Gierek, while the economic cooperation notes a constant upward trend and is giving increasingly greater results.

Fadil Hodza said that we are very satisfied with this positive development of Yugoslav-Polish relations, which essentially reflects our common adherence to the ideals of peace and socialism, equality, general progress in the world and also the feelings of traditional friendship and solidarity, which our peoples have been nurturing for centuries for one another. On these bases, Fadil Hodza concluded, we can continue to successfully and comprehensively promote Yugoslav-Polish cooperation which, undoubtedly, is in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and at the same time an important contribution to the strengthening and development of equitable cooperation among the independent European countries and to peace and socialism in the world.

The ceremony of the presentation of credentials was attended by Slavko Kuhar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Marko Drmbac, adviser in the SFRY Presidium, as well as the personnel of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Belgrade.

YAR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HODZA

AU151828Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRP Presidency, yesterday received Dr Hasan Muhammad al-Makki, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic, who presented his credentials.

Ambassador al-Makki conveyed the greetings and best wishes of Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and supreme commander of the armed forces, to President Tito and to the peoples of Yugoslavia. Ambassador al-Makki said that it was a satisfaction and honor for him to work in a country which, under President Tito's leadership, could advance with great strides along the road of building a new Yugoslavia, a country which is in the front ranks of the non-aligned movement and which contributes effectively to strengthening the struggle of peoples to win their freedom and independence.

Vice President Fadil Hodza expressed thanks for the greetings and wishes and returned President Tito's greetings and best wishes to President Salih and to the peoples of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Fadil Hodza noted that Yugoslav-Yemeni political relations are traditionally good and friendly, but that, regrettably, bilateral cooperation between our two countries is still insufficiently developed, although interest exists on both sides to give this cooperation concrete substance. To this end, Fadil Hodza stressed, it is necessary to intensify efforts primarily through more frequent contacts between the pertinent departments of the two countries, particularly in the economic and scientific-technical fields.

Having said that Yugoslavia and Yemen participated at the first conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and that from the very beginning in their international relations the two countries have been guided by the principles of the policy of nonalinement, Fadil Jodza noted that our two countries cooperated successfully in the past and expressed the conviction that we will continue to strengthen this cooperation, bearing in mind the latest contemporary developments and the increased difficulties in international relations, from which, regrettably, even the nonalined movement has not been spared.

MOTORCYCLE FACTORY CONCLUDES TWO AGREEMENTS WITH PRC

LD112019Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Koper, 11 Jan (TANJUG)--Talks between a Chinese economic delegation and representatives of the Yugoslav Tomos motorcycle factory of Koper have been finished with success.

Already this year, two contracts on business cooperation with China will be concluded, Tomos representatives told their press conference here today.

Under the first contract, both sides will jointly invest in a motor scooter factory in Chongqing [Chungking], Province of Sichuan [Szechwan]. By the end of 1985, this factory will produce 200,000 motor scooters a year, mostly three Tomos models.

Under the second contract, long-term cooperation is provided in the form of Tomos exporting technology and motor scooters and importing raw materials and tools from China.

BORBA REPORTS EXCESSIVE INVESTMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

AU122155Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 79 p 8 AU

[D.V. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 January--Speaking at his press conference in Belgrade today, Dr Miloje Nikolic, deputy general director of the Social Accounting Service, called attention to the fact that the investment funds in Yugoslavia have increased at a higher rate than the income and the social product. In the first 9 months of 1978 the social product increased by 29 and the payments for investments by 39 percent. According to the information of the Social Accounting Service, on the day of 30 September there were 31,335 investments projects under way and their total budget value amounted to 841 billion dinars, exceeding the value of the realized social product by 141 billion dinars and the realized income by 221 billion dinars. And at the same time the realized funds for investments amounted to 125 billion dinars; that is, less than one-sixth of the total budget value of the said investment projects. Nikolic reported that, in view of the shortage of available accumulation funds for investments, 53 percent of the budget value of investment funds are provided by bank credits.

The large investment projects represent the main problem, Nicolic said. Thus, only 2,143 large projects, that is, those with the total value of 50 million dinars each, absorb 80 percent of the aforementioned total investments of 841 billion dinars; and the 243 largest of these large projects alone take 50 percent of investments. At the same time the 24,032 small projects, that is, those under the value of 10 million dinars each, account for only 6 percent of the total investments and the 5,160 medium-size projects; that is, those with the values of 10 to 50 million dinars each, account for 14 percent of the total investments.

The Social Accounting Service also reports that the investment projects under construction have so far exceeded the planned investments by about 212 billion dinars. Furthermore, no funds have as yet been secured for a total of 49.1 billion dinars of investment for these projects. The construction of 159 projects valued at a total of 335 million dinars has been stopped so far, the service reports.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR COLOMBO UNCTAD CONFERENCE

ID131600Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, January 13 (TANJUG)--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Yugoslav Government, left here for Colombo today to attend the ministerial meeting of the Asian Group of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to [word indistinct] from January 15 to 17. The meeting, in which some Mediterranean countries (Yugoslavia, Cyprus, and Malta) will also take part, is expected to adjust Asian developing countries' positions on problems to be discussed at the fifth UNCTAD session in Manila next May.

In the period between the fourth and fifth UNCTAD sessions, the contradictions of the existing system of international economic relations have further deteriorated, primarily due to industrial states' unwillingness to accept a dialogue with developing countries, which are bearing the brunt of economic inequality in the world, as evidenced by their current indebtedness of 250 thousand million dollars.

One of the most important tasks of the Colombo meeting will be to point to the spheres of international economic relations requiring immediate reforms not only to enable the growth of developing countries but also to create conditions ensuring more stability in the development of the world economy.

As part of efforts to change the present world economic order, developing countries are particularly stressing the need for eliminating industrial states' protectionism in international trade, for implementing the raw materials programme in its entirety, for the easier access of developing countries' industrial products to the markets of the developed "North", for the transfer of technology and resources, for solving the problems of the least developed among the developing countries, and for intensifying economic cooperation among these.

UNESCO COMMISSION MEMBER REFUSES COMMENT ON DUBROVNIK MEETING

ID111832Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 11 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Dubrovnik, Jan 11 (TANJUG)--Member of UNESCO's commission for the study of communication problems Huber Beuvemery, former director of LE MONDE, today refused to comment on the work of this commission at Dubrovnik. Beuvemery said he had been talked into participating in the work of UNESCO's commission, whose study will "perhaps serve some purpose, and perhaps none at all."

Beuvermery said he had always worked for the independence of his newspaper and for its independent political line. He added that he was once criticized by communists for running the paper under the protection of capitalists, while capitalists attacked him for "selling out to the communists".

Fundamentally, at least in the aspiration to defend an independent position, "we were closer to the positions of the non-aligned, but since at that time they did not yet have their movement, we were simply called neutralists", Beuvemery concluded.